

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تليز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers in the western part of the country changing to the central part. There will be a drop in temperature and the winds will be southwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba the winds will be northerly moderate and the seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	5	15
Aqaba	13	24
Djober	4	17
Jordan Valley	12	22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Aqaba 26. Sunset tonight: 5:59 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:18 a.m.

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Haig to meet Sadat today; won't insist on U.S. bases in Egypt

CAIRO, April 4 (Agencies) — The Reagan administration offered assurances today it will respect Egyptian and Saudi Arabian opposition to U.S. bases or American combat forces on their soil.

The assurances came as Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in Cairo at the start of a tour of four key Middle East nations, his first overseas trip as secretary of state.

At a brief arrival ceremony at Cairo International Airport, Mr. Haig said U.S. President Ronald Reagan favors "a strong Egypt" and declared that he hopes to learn on the trip "how best we Americans can participate in a partnership which seeks to enhance the security of this region."

Mr. Haig's flight was one and a half hours late departing from Washington last night because the secretary had to attend a last-minute meeting at the White House on the Polish situation, which U.S. officials fear is reaching the point where Soviet intervention would be imminent. See story on page 8.

Mr. Haig met with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali in the afternoon and planned to confer with President Anwar Sadat for two-and-a-half hours tomorrow before leaving for Tel Aviv, his next stop. Mr. Haig also will visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

A senior U.S. official today told reporters accompanying Mr. Haig that the secretary is not going to try to convince either Egypt or Saudi Arabia to accept American troops on their soil, other than for a possible peacekeeping presence in the Sinai.

"We would not want our Saudi hosts to get the impression that we're there in a bargaining mood," he said. "We anticipate they will be extremely sensitive to a U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia, except as it is necessary to help them provide for their own defense, in the context of American training teams."

He said: "There are the same sensitivities in Egypt." The senior official on the secretary of state's plane said that at all stops on his Middle East tour, Mr. Haig wanted to discuss the Libyan military intervention in the central African state of Chad.

The official described Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi as "a source of serious concern, a source of tension and arms shipments."

He said: "There is a growing consensus that policies will have to deal with that threat."

It was clear from remarks by both the Americans and the Egyptians here that they do not see eye to eye on all issues, particularly a Sinai peacekeeping force that is supposed to serve as a buffer when Israel withdraws from the Egyptian Sinai next April.

Administration officials have said they are willing to contribute up to half a force of between 2,000 and 4,000.

Senior U.S. administration officials are known to feel that Israel might insist on U.S. participation as a condition for carrying out the planned withdrawal.

But a senior Egyptian official said here today that Egypt would not accept American participation as a last resort and that it should not in any way be a combat force.

He said suggestions from Washington of U.S. participation may be coming off other smaller countries, who would otherwise participate. "We think the small countries will think twice before participating under an American umbrella," he said.

He said before any decision is made on U.S. participation, the possibility of a United Nations force should first be exhausted. He said the second best option would be a force involving smaller nations, among whom he listed Nepal, Fiji, Singapore, the Philippines, Peru, Argentina, Ghana, Kenya and the Ivory Coast.

"If we can compose a force without American participation, this will be easier and more helpful to everybody," said the official, who did not want to be identified, but who is participating in the talks with Mr. Haig.

He said the peacekeeping force probably would never need to fire shot and might only be needed for five years, after which it could be replaced by a joint Egyptian-Israeli committee to monitor the border.

The official also ruled out a formal agreement for American use of the Ras Banas navy and air base on the Red Sea, saying this would be the same as giving the Americans a base, which the Egyptians are not willing to do.

"We believe this would not help the cause of peace," he said. But he said Egypt would be willing to let the United States store equipment and train people in Egypt to be ready in the event of a threat to the region.

While Egypt shares U.S. concern over outside threats to the Middle East, the official indicated Egypt sees it as more of a regional problem, as opposed to the U.S. perception of it as a global problem.

He said the United States should concentrate on building up its army in the region and on helping other countries strengthen their military forces. "The United States can do us a service by strengthening the defence capabilities of friendly countries in the region," he said.

Dayan makes election a three-way contest

TEL AVIV, April 4 (AP) — Mr. Moshe Dayan entered Israel's election race today taking an exciting three-way contest out of what had looked like a straightforward battle between Prime Minister Menachem Begin of the Likud bloc and the Labour Party's Shimon Peres.

The 65-year-old Mr. Dayan is seen as the third contestant in his stormy career. He declared his candidacy today, the day before Mr. Dayan officially declared his candidacy to an audience of applauding supporters, an opinion poll predicted seats for him in the 120-member Knesset.

The soundings predicted 46 seats for Labour and 33 for Likud in elections on June 30.

Such an outcome would give Dayan a commanding position from which to dictate terms to a coalition government joining a coalition government.

Mr. Dayan has served as

defence minister in the Labour Party and as foreign minister for Likud, and he made it clear today that while his party wasn't prepared "to push or crawl into the next government," it would be ready to join whichever party won the election.

King meets Hammadi

His Majesty King Hussein receives Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi on Saturday during the minister's one-day visit to Jordan. Dr. Hammadi conveyed to the King a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the battlefront situation in the Gulf war and the progress of the Islamic goodwill mission trying to end the fighting. Dr. Hammadi met earlier with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem for a discussion of bilateral cooperation and the current Arab situation. Later, Dr. Hammadi visited the Amman headquarters of the Council of Arab Economic Unity. He left for Baghdad this evening. He was seen off at the airport by Mr. Qasem and Iraq's ambassador to Amman, Mr. Sabah Al Horani.



Air raids launched from Syria, Iraq says; mediator in Baghdad

BEIRUT, April 4 (Agencies) — Iraq charged tonight that Iranian warplanes coming from Syria raided an air base in western Iraq near the Syrian border while other jets bombed civilian targets in the northern Iraqi city of Kirkuk.

The Iraqi charge, carried by the official Iraqi News Agency (INA), said: "At 11:54 local time today (0854 GMT), enemy jets raided living quarters in our northern city of Kirkuk where two civilians met martyrdom and 23 others were wounded. Two houses were also hit."

"At 12:30 local time (0930 GMT) enemy warplanes attacked one of our airfields near the Iraqi-Syrian borders coming from inside Syria."

The communique said Iraqi anti-aircraft fire forced the raiding planes to flee.

Referring to military operations during the past 24 hours, the communique said that 71 Iraqis had been killed, compared with four Iraqis.

Fighting in the Mehran area, in western Kermanshah Province, resulted in 43 Iraqis killed.

An official in the Iranian military command denied any of the raiding planes came from Syria or any civilian targets were attacked. Reached by telephone in Tehran from Beirut, the official

the president was being operated on for the removal of a bullet.

New York Times columnist William Safire wrote: "Millions saw the man supposedly 'in control' of the government not wholly in control of himself."

Political commentators Jack Germond and Jules Witcover, writing in the *Washington Star*, said several factors suggested that Mr. Haig's job may be in serious jeopardy.

Mr. Germond and Mr. Witcover quoted a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as saying he had heard from the State Department itself that Mr. Haig was now viewed as "damaged goods."

"To some extent, this is a product of the perception that Haig

said: "This is not true at all and we deny it." He said full details of the raids would be announced tomorrow.

There was no immediate Syrian comment on the Iraqi claim.

Iran reported earlier that its warplanes struck at four air bases deep inside Iraq.

As the fighting intensified, Dr. Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), left Baghdad today after a brief visit during which he discussed proposals to end the war, INA reported.

The agency said Dr. Chatti, who arrived earlier today from Saudi Arabia, had discussions with Mr. Tariq Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister.

"The talks covered efforts undertaken by the goodwill mission and proposals it submitted to Iraq and Iran to solve their dispute," INA added.

Meanwhile, a four-member non-aligned peace committee set up to seek an end to the war met today in New Delhi but made no announcement when it would visit Iran and Iraq.

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Over 100 killed in 4 days

Beirut shelling goes on; ceasefire fails in Zahle

BEIRUT, April 4 (AP) — A war and rightist militia against a of artillery engulfed Beirut Syrian peacekeeping army today, pitting Lebanon's army backed by leftist irregulars.

The city shook from one end to the other with the roar of explosions as the dark skies were lit with flashes of outgoing and incoming bombs and rockets from Soviet-made multiple launchers.

Streets were deserted throughout mostly Christian East Beirut and mostly Muslim West Beirut as many of the city's one million residents huddled in basements and bomb shelters.

Newspapers and wire service offices were flooded by calls from panicking residents as shells were reported falling around the presidential palace, shortly after U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean left following one hour of consultations with President Elias Sarkis. Mr. Dean refused to talk to reporters.

There was no immediate word on casualties in the new wave of Beirut fighting.

In the embattled city of Zahle, 50 kilometres east of Beirut, a ceasefire was ordered between right-wing Falangist Party forces and besieging Syrian troops.

But the Falangist declared the ceasefire collapsed only two hours after it was proclaimed at 5 p.m.

local time (1500 GMT) on the fourth day of fighting that has claimed more than 100 lives in the city.

"Missiles, rockets and 155mm shells are slamming into Zahle from all directions," said a Falangist spokesman. He claimed a Soviet-made Syrian MiG-21 flew several strafing runs on Zahle's eastern outskirts before sunset.

The spokesman, in Beirut, said residential neighbourhoods in the mostly Christian eastern sector of the capital as well as the Christian suburbs of Hadass, Kfar Shima and Hazmieh came under a massive barrage of heavy artillery and rockets from multiple-fire launchers.

The spokesman said the Lebanese army in Hadass and Hazmieh was "returning Syrian fire." He would not say whether Falangist forces in East Beirut were involved and the command of the Syrian peacekeeping forces here withheld comment.

"It's raining shells on the heart of Ashrafyah," said the spokesman, whose offices are located in the largest residential neighbourhood in East Beirut.

town of Baysoun and Klea.

The situation was further complicated by an artillery barrage of the port city of Sidon by the "Free Lebanon" militia of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Hadad, who threatened to keep up the attacks until the Syrian siege in largely-Christian Zahle was lifted.

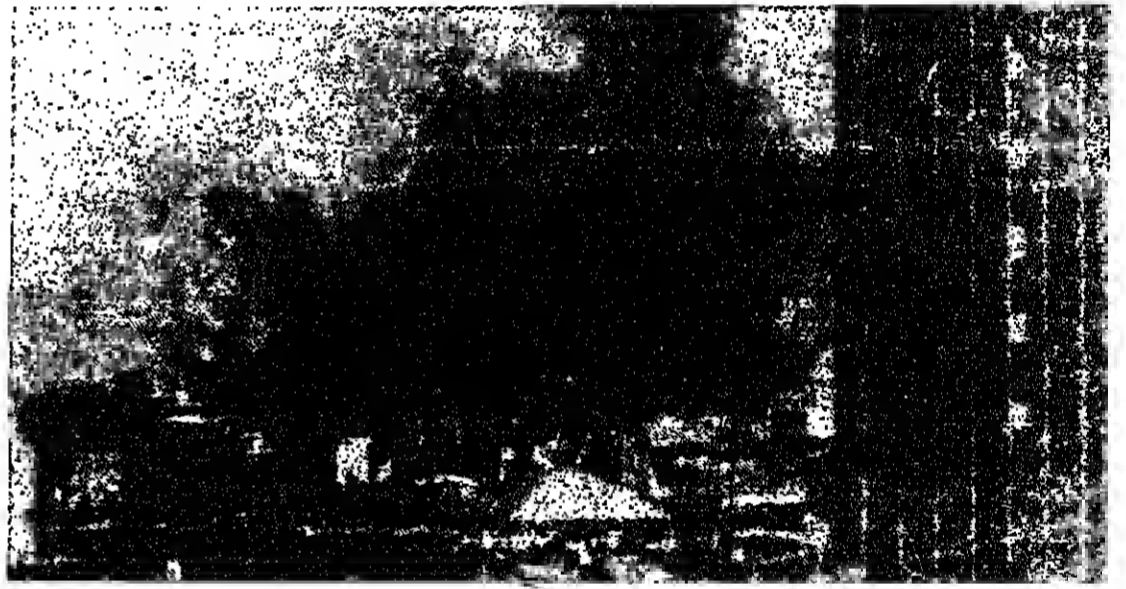
Police said the four-day casualty toll in clashes with Syrian forces stood at 112 persons killed and more than 3000 wounded. Four other persons were killed in the shelling of Sidon.

The government of President Elias Sarkis was reliably reported split over the Zahle confrontation. Nine Christian cabinet ministers threatened to resign if the Syrians were not replaced by Lebanese army troops and 10 Muslim cabinet members threatened to quit if the Syrians were removed.

The split prompted the newspaper *Al Nahar* to raise the spectre of Lebanon dissolving into Muslim and Christian mini-states.

"Unless peace is quickly restored, partition will be inevitable," warned *Al Nahar*.

A presidential palace spokesman said Mr. Sarkis summoned



Black smoke billows from the port of Beirut as Syrian-Falangist fighting continues.

Haig's rumoured in hot water back home

WASHINGTON, April 4 (R) — Mr. Alexander Haig's behaviour after President Ronald Reagan was wounded by a would-be assassin has prompted press speculation that the secretary of state may not keep his job for long.

The press attention springs from Mr. Haig's controversial statement immediately after the shooting last Monday that he was in control at the White House.

Making the statement on television from the presidential mansion, the former NATO commander perspired profusely, spoke in a quavering voice and seemed near to tears.

Many people said they were far from reassured by the performance that the government was continuing to function while

he is actually fourth in line of succession after the vice-president, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate.

Press reports said Mr. Haig also had an argument with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the day of the attempted assassination.

The reported dispute involved the issue of which of the two men had command of the armed forces under the circumstances.

Senior White House officials took the unusual step of calling in reporters to deny the stories of a row and to praise Mr. Haig for his conduct after the shooting.

But the reports persisted and yesterday the *New York Times* said the two men had disagreed sharply.

According to the *Times*, Mr. Weinberger took issue with Mr. Haig's statement on television that "there are absolutely no alert measures that are necessary."

The newspaper said Mr. Weinberger had already asked some military units to increase their readiness, and that the secretary of state pressed him to rescind the order.

It quoted Mr. Weinberger as having said to Mr. Haig: "It wasn't very appropriate for you to be making those comments while I'm trying to get this resolved."

The *Times* said Mr. Haig retorted: "Look, you'd better go home and read your Constitution, buddy. That's the way it is."

Mr. Weinberger then replied that he had been told he was in charge of the armed forces in such situations, the paper said.

A White House official conceded yesterday there had been "a couple of sparks" between Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger.

In a controversy that flared last month, Mr. Haig objected publicly to Mr. Reagan's appointment of Vice-President Bush to head a special crisis management team.

"I'm rushing down again to the shelter, taking my wife and kids. They're panicked," said one Associated Press employee who lives close to the "Green Line" dividing Beirut's Christian and Muslim sectors.

Shells were falling in residential areas of West Beirut.

The staccato of machine gun fire, interspersed by shell explosions, mingled with calls for sun-down prayers from the minarets in West Beirut, evoking fears that a new round of civil strife was under way.

In the south, security sources reported heavy artillery duels between Palestinian-led strongholds and rightist militiamen.

Residents in the Israeli border town of Metulla said they heard shells falling at the rate of about 10 minutes on the Lebanese

Falangist Party leader Pierre Gemayel for emergency talks at the palace and then dispatched Public Works Minister Elias Hrawi with ceasefire pleas to the command of the Syrian peacekeeping force in Zahle.

The Syrians accused Falangists of provoking the hostilities to "tarnish the image of the Syrian army" and vowed through official media in Damascus to crack down forcefully on any defiance in Lebanon.

The Falangists claim the 22,000-strong Syrian peacekeeping force has become an occupation army.

Falangist radio said Maronite Patriarch Antonios Butros Khreish had sent a note to the president calling for deployment of U.N. peacekeepers throughout Lebanon.

Reagan's fever drops; press aide improves

WASHINGTON, April 4 (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan was briefed in his hospital room today on Poland while making very good progress after Monday's assassination attempt. The White House said.

It said in a medical bulletin that Mr. Reagan's condition this morning was good and that his temperature, feverish yesterday, was "only mildly elevated."

The bulletin said that the president, 70, was "very alert, telling stories and laughing."

The president was told that press secretary James Brady, a Secret Service agent and a Washington policeman were also recovering well from wounds received at the same time.

"That's great news, just great, especially about Jim," Mr. Reagan said. "We will have to get four bedpans and have a run-up."

Mr. Brady, who was shot in the brain, was making excellent progress and was trying to open his eyes.

Physicians agreed with Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that the so-called "devastator" bullet that struck Mr. Brady may have exploded on impact, the White House statement added.

Devastator bullets have hollow, exploding points and contain a substance which, when crushed, causes the round to explode and fragment.

The George Washington University Hospital doctors doubt that much if any of the explosive actually penetrated Mr. Brady's skull.

Other bullets which struck Mr. Reagan, Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy and policemen Thomas Delahanty had not exploded, the FBI has concluded.



Moshe Dayan

NATIONAL

Basma urges social planners to consider economic growth

AMMAN, April 4 (JT) — Her Highness Princess Basma today urged social work planners in the Arab

World to formulate their schemes with the region's economic growth in mind.

Addressing the opening session of the executive board of the Arab social affairs ministers conference, Princess Basma also called for "drawing on the experience of those nations, with similar conditions and circumstances, in laying down the appropriate solutions to our social problems."

"Our efforts should be directed at contributing towards the development of the Arab society in our endeavour to build a socially and economically compatible Arab human being," she told the three-day meeting.

The Princess said efforts to develop social work in Jordan "take into consideration the challenges faced by our country — a country with limited resources and capabilities in which the main capital investment is our human resources."

Princess Basma outlined voluntary work and social development projects in Jordan which, she said, had multiplied recently. But



Her Highness Princess Basma

the 350 charitable societies in the East and West Banks continue to face technical and financial difficulties, thus reducing the level of their services, Princess Basma said.

However, the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund has been established

in order to help improve, organize and develop the programmes of these societies.

Other speakers at the opening session included the Arab League assistant secretary general, Mr. As'ad Al As'ad, and the minister of social development, Mrs. In'am Al Mufti.

The executive board consists of representatives of Jordan, North Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and South Yemen in addition to the Arab League.

At noon today, Mrs. Mufti gave a lunch in honour of the delegations. In the evening the board held its first working session in which discussion dealt with topics related to the Arab Centre for Research and Training in Social Development, the Arab Centre for Rural Development, and the Arab Cooperative Institute.

They also discussed how to implement resolutions adopted by the previous extraordinary session of the Arab social affairs ministers' council.

The conference also discussed the by-law of the Arab Fund for Social Work and matters related to a proposed Arab conference on child welfare and the implementation of an Arab strategy for technical cooperation in social work.

The conferees also discussed the possibility of cooperation with the International Federation of Social Workers and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the draft agenda of the second session of the Arab social affairs ministers' council which will be held in Tunis next July.

Crown Prince to open humanitarian law meet

AMMAN, April 4 (JT) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opens here tomorrow a regional seminar on international humanitarian law.

The ten-day meeting, organised jointly by the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JRCS) and the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will be attended by representatives of a dozen Arabic-speaking Red Crescent and Red Cross societies.

Its aim is to find ways of making existing laws which protect soldiers and civilians during armed conflicts better known to governments, the armed forces, universities, schools and the general public.

The Seminar will include a number of lectures by experts from the region, as well as by ICRC specialists, on the history, development and application of international humanitarian law.

During the second half of the seminar, the participants will form working groups to discuss practical measures to make the humanitarian rules better known in their own countries.

Those taking part are the national Red Crescent and Red Cross societies of Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Oman, Lebanon, Somalia, and the United Arab Emirates, as well as the Palestine Red Crescent Society members and the Eritrean Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, and of the International Red Cross bodies.

Girl killed for leaving her home

AMMAN, April 4 (JT) — A man from Ruseifeh yesterday killed his 18-year-old sister. Identified by police only as A.M.

The man told police that the reason for the killing was simply that he did not find his sister at home in Ruseifeh when he returned from work. He returned to Amman and fetched his sister from a home of some relatives. On the way back to Ruseifeh, the man took a side road to an outlying area where he stabbed his sister ten times with a knife, killing her instantly.

In an unrelated incident in Karak a man identified as Kh. H. killed his 18-year-old daughter with his unlicensed gun. No reason was given for the killing, and the girl's body was taken to the University of Jordan Hospital, for an autopsy.

Man dies after swim in Dead Sea

SOUTH SHUNEH, April 4 (JT) — A 22-year-old man was admitted to the health centre here yesterday in an unconscious state, but he was pronounced dead by the doctor in charge.

The man, whose body was later transferred to the Salt government hospital, was said to have lost consciousness after a swim in the Dead Sea.

In Salt a 33-year-old man complained to the police that JD 730 had been stolen from his private car parked in the city. The police are investigating.

A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said that there were 23 incidents in the country over the past 24 hours, resulting in the death of nine people and the injury of 27 others. He said that seven of the deaths and one of the injuries were the result of a single road accident.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, April 4 (JT) — His Highness Prince Mohammad has accepted his nomination as head of the Jordanian Marksmanship Union which was formed on Thursday. The union includes seven members of marksmen, who took part in the Moscow Olympics last Summer.

AMMAN, April 4 (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities will establish a resthouse at the ancient site of Tabaqat Fahd (Pella) in the northern Jordan Valley region with the aim of boosting domestic tourism, a ministry source said today. It was also announced today that the Department of Antiquities had started a one-month excavation work at Tabaqat Fahd aimed at discovering more artifacts in the region. At Yarmouk University, it was announced today that a joint committee from the university's department of antiquities and the humanities has been set up to conduct a survey of archaeological sites around the city of Irbid. A university spokesman said that the committee will offer the chance to students to experience excavation digs and the unearthing of artifacts.

AMMAN, April 4 (JT) — The Jordanian government has decided to place the name of the Egyptian writer Naguib Mahfouz on the black list in accordance with the regulations of the Israeli boycott office. Mr. Mahfouz will also be barred from entering Jordan. The action was taken in view of the writer's continued defence of the Camp David agreements as reported in the Israeli information media, a report in the Al Ra'i newspaper quoting informed sources said today.

AMMAN, April 4 (Petra) — The minister of transport, Mr. Ali Suheimat, today opened the new transit lounge at Amman airport. The minister said that this lounge will help to reduce pressure on the present lounges caused by the increasing number of passengers and planes arriving at Amman airport. The new JD 100,000 lounge includes a duty free shop, a first-class passenger hall, and a cafeteria seating 72 people. The new lounge will serve transit passengers who constitute 30 per cent of the total passengers carried mainly by Jumbo Jet planes.

AMMAN, April 4 (JT) — The government approved a request by the Jordanian-Syria Transport Company to rent 100 lorries for transporting goods from Aqaba and Syria ports to various destinations in the Arab world. The request was made following a recent board meeting in Amman at which problems of the transport of goods were reviewed. The company at present operates a fleet of 368 lorries, but these are reported insufficient in the growing demand for the transportation of goods imported by Arab states through Syrian and Jordanian ports.

AMMAN, April 4 (Petra) — The Council of Economic Unity's customs committee of three-day meeting here today to discuss subjects relating to boosting economic cooperation among Arab states. Among the items to be discussed by the seven-member committee was a proposal for the establishment of a unified customs zone, and proposals submitted by the Arab Overland Transport Federation at easing restrictions and offering further facilities for Arab carriers at Arab border posts. Participants in the meeting represent Jordan, Iraq, Palestine, Libya, North and South Yemen.

AMMAN, April 4 (Petra) — A French industrial delegation arrives here tomorrow evening for a five-day visit to Jordan. During the visit the delegation which represents a number of industrial economic organisations in France will meet with Jordanian businessmen and industrialists for the purpose of exploring the possibility of joint economic ventures. The delegation will also visit a number of industrial firms in Jordan.

AMMAN, April 4 (Petra) — Amman Municipality is tomorrow organising a free trip to Jordan Valley for orphans of the Umm Al-Qura orphanage in Amman. Some 50 orphans will spend the one-day trip in the Jordan Valley then will attend a children's musical play, "The Rabbit Forest" at the Department of Culture and Arts theatre here. The municipality holding this activity to mark Social Work Day tomorrow, a municipal spokesman said.



Her Highness Princess Basma leading Jordan's delegation to the opening session here Saturday of the executive board of the Arab social affairs ministers conference.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1,000	1,536	1,750	1,740	1,75
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	475	2,230	2,230	2,23
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	11,110	1,540	1,530	1,54
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	1,000	2,230	2,230	2,23
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	700	1,610	1,610	1,61
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	304	16,850	16,800	16,80
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	114	15,550	15,550	15,55
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	200	13,600	13,600	13,60
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,460	1,460	1,46
Al Ezdihar Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	896	2,410	2,410	2,41
United Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	300	3,950	3,880	3,90
Arabian Seas Insurance Co.	JD 5,000	86	10,400	10,400	10,40
Arab Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	11,233	2,070	2,060	2,06
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	200	0,930	0,930	0,93
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1,000	5,250	0,960	0,950	0,96
International Contracting and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	11,750	0,860	0,860	0,86
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 2,000	50	1,700	1,700	1,70
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	4,078	1,200	1,190	1,19
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1,000	7,800	1,300	1,280	1,29
Arab Paper processing and Trading Co.	JD 1,000	300	0,750	0,750	0,75
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	2,713	3,560	3,500	3,56
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1,601	3,750	3,650	3,75
National Steel Industries	JD 1,000	1,220	1,980	1,980	1,98
Dar Al Daw'ah Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	330	3,380	3,380	3,38
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1,000	5,200	1,180	1,160	1,16
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	300	0,830	0,830	0,83
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	164	1,650	1,650	1,65
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	346	3,450	3,450	3,45
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	550	5,300	5,300	5,30
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	453	29,000	29,000	29,00
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	3,248	8,450	8,440	8,45

Total volume of shares traded on Saturday, April 4, 1981: JD 161,671
Total number of shares traded: 73,707

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1990, 8 1/4%	JD 10,000	27	271	10,100	10,000

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NATIONAL

The East through the eyes of the 19th century

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The last 10 years have seen a resurgence of interest in the "Orientalist" movement, making the work of these 19th century painters as popular as it was from 1855-1910, when the movement was in its heyday.

The reasons for today's revival of interest — the realisation by many that in this movement lay great talent and much attractive unexploited work, and the realisation by Arabs that here lies an untouched wealth of images from a past that, because of their religious beliefs, they were unable to record similarly for themselves — are somewhat different from the motives and aspirations that originally sent these intrepid Europeans to the Middle East.

It started with the Romantic poets, who were driven out of their own countries — where "only the past was still interesting, as the industrial revolution created a sordid environment and offered a drab future". Byron and Chateaubriand left for the East, while Hugo and Heine stayed at home and dreamed of it; and all of them wielded great influence in inspiring others, especially artists, to follow their bold example.

The work of the Orientalists was accepted wholeheartedly by both the public and the Establishment — by the latter because "it confused it with history and anti-

quity and because it smacked of "Higher Painting", and by the former because it satisfied the romantic feeling for the picturesque and local colour; it responded to a longing for mysticism that was no longer satisfied by religion; it indulged the sensuous desires that a puritanical Victorianism forbade and it aroused the patriotism of colonial conquest.

For the artists, it offered much more. New cheerful colours were added to their palettes from the silks and the coppers. There were treasures, violence, wars, noble horses, minarets and deserts to be depicted. Among the people were to be found the sultans and palace guards who represented a new kind of virile beauty, a romantic and often cruel hero; and the slaves whose nudity could be added to genre scenes, their glistening dark skins used in sensual contrast.

The artists came from all over Europe, but it was the French and the English who were most involved. France with the Salon and the Salon des Peintures

Orientalistes Francais giving most space to exhibitions. Favourite haunts were Egypt — many of the artists having their own studios in Cairo — North Africa, the Holy Land and Lebanon. Very few ventured into the Gulf.

But by 1910, new ideas and concepts were corroding the impetus of the movement. Its decline was probably a combination of a public reacting against romanticism and finding much-needed accuracy in the advent of photography with the dissipation of the mystery of the East by overexposure and the newness of impressionism and symbolism. Finally, a different generation of artists saw in the desert not desolation and beauty, but simplicity; saw in the poverty not romance, but deprivation.

However, the fruits of Orientalism are still very much around; and an excellent selection has been brought to Amman this week by the owner of the Mathaf Gallery in London, Mr. Brian MacDermot, in conjunction with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. The Mathaf Gallery, which opened six years ago, is a commercial concern; and as Mr. MacDermot says, "It is the only gallery in the world that specialises in 19th century Orientalist paintings of Arabia".

The purpose of the exhibition now showing at the Alia Gallery is therefore commercial — primarily it is to give publicity to the Mathaf Gallery, as well as to sell the paintings; and it is in their favour that the organisers do not dissimulate, and have no intention to bill the exhibition as anything else. What-

The Orientalist exhibition at the Alia Art Gallery ranges from small bronze figures and etchings to large oils and water-colours.

ever the reasons behind holding an exhibition, and it can of course be argued that most exhibitions are commercial — an artist has got to eat — it is really of little import when it gives a chance for everyone to see some really superb pieces of art.

A word here about the prices. For anyone not used to the rather overwhelming prices on today's art market, the prices on some of the pieces at the exhibition may be a little staggering. But these values are reasonable; and they are certainly a reflection of the pieces

quality. Mr. MacDermot claims that because he does not have to pay British Value Added Tax at 15 per cent, he can afford to sell his paintings at or below his London shop prices; and the cost of transporting them and his staff are written off as a publicity exercise. It is also interesting to note that some of the Orientalists were selling their work, then, at prices equivalent to prices being asked for it today.

There are some 70 pieces of art in the show, ranging from small bronze figures and black and white etchings to large oils and water-colours. Enhanced by carved and gilded frames made specially for them by modern craftsmen, the oils take pride of place. The majority of them are as accurate and as rich in detail as a photograph, and the colours and sensitivity to the scenes portrayed leave one breathless.

Charles Wilda's "Making a Deal" and Gustave Bauernfeind's "Street Traders in Jerusalem" lead one into the narrow arched and busy streets, into the past, to listen to the sound of bartering voices and to the ring of copper being beaten into shape.

Eugene Fromenton captures something more — a luminosity, a feeling of atmospheric strangeness is expressed by his remote distances and subtle skies. The burnished coffee pot and the inlaid table compete for importance with the aristocrat of the legend "The Palace Guard" by Swiss artist Rudolf Weisse, whose skill and talent equals the above-mentioned acknowledged masters

of the genre. Charles Theodore Frere, a prolific oil painter renowned for his colours, is represented by four small oils which, like Fromenton's work, capture the atmosphere and skies rather than the details. As is often true with prolific painters, there are good and bad examples of their work; and "Crepuscule" falls into the latter category, especially when compared to Frere's other pieces.

Which brings us to the Reverend Randal Ward, sitting prominently among the Bedouin at Petra, an evangelical look in his eye and a hammer in hand. Subtlety was not one of the Reverend's strong points; but the picture has rarity value — there are very few oils of Petra.

The English dominated the market as far as water-colours were concerned, as is shown by the fact that about half of the exhibition is devoted to them; and undoubtedly Augustus Lamplough and Robert Talbot Kelly were among the finest painters.

Lamplough was a master of his chosen medium, and his large sweeps of colour capture the endless skies and deserts, tiny bedouin encampments adding dots of brightness to the almost monochrome sand and sun. Often he worked quickly in the open air, his paint drying almost immediately, and "Bedouin Encampment" and "Travellers in the Desert" are almost certainly done this way, their quality being obvious. The others were probably composite views, done later from sketches in a studio, and his technique of

painting the background first gives the foreground ruins and emperal feel as they hover transparently in front of the distant mountains.

The very reasonably priced Talbot Kelly shows another way of using the medium and one more often employed by the Orientalists: that of detail. A cool loftiness from the huge arches combines with the gentle suffused light from the stained glass windows to give a hushed awesome feeling to the "Mosque Interior". Of equal power and detail are the gleaming architecture of Mediterranean whiteness in William Wyld's "Harbour Scene", the camel trains of Joseph Austin Benwell and the twisted bicoloured arches and close atmosphere of Walter Tyndale's "Souk In Tunis".

The Italians were also remarkable, especially as is seen in Frederico Bartolini's almost perfectly composed "Arab Guard", in which the warmth and strength of the stone enhances the same subtle hints of both in the flesh.

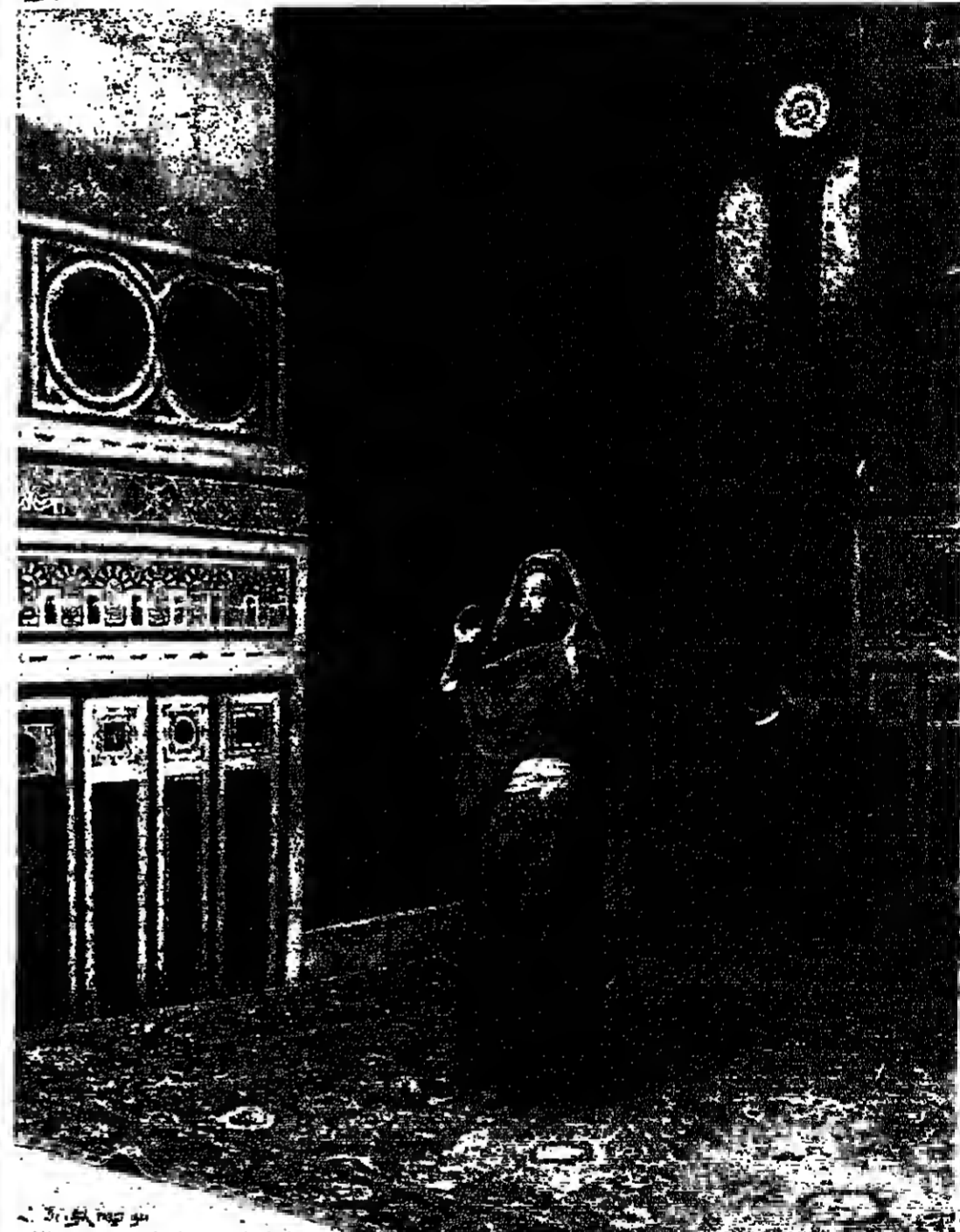
The Mathaf Gallery also has contemporary artists working for it, producing paintings under commission. A small selection of these has been included — mostly hyper-realist compositions of falcons, portraits and reconstructed historical events, along with paintings of stylised Arab horses and calligraphy. Painted with a specific purpose in mind, they all unfortunately lack any real feeling. It is a marvellous, unmissable exhibition, running for two weeks. The prices range from JD30 to JD 25,500.



"Street Traders in Jerusalem" (1883), by Gustave Bauernfeind



"The Entertainers", by Paolo Pavesi



"The Prayer" (1901), by Ludwig Deutsch



"The Palace Guard", by Rudolph Weisse

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The British Council presents an exhibition of sketches, water-colours and oils, by George Kaplanian, a Jordanian artist who specialises in local landscapes, scenes of old Jerusalem and the historical sites of Jordan. The exhibition is open to the public from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. - 7 p.m. at the council in Jabal Amman.

The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, in cooperation with Jordanian educational institutions continues its campaign to promote awareness of the importance of books through book exhibitions all over the country. National Book Week includes the second exhibition of children's books and artwork, at the Zarqa girls' high school of commerce.

The Alia Gallery, in cooperation with the Mathaf Gallery in London, presents an exhibition of works by artists of the 18th-19th century Orientalist movement.

The Department of Antiquities, presents an exhibition on "The works of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan", at the Holiday Inn hotel.

Lecture

Professor Vincenzo Strika of the Oriental Institute of Naples will lecture on "The Ummayyad Castles in Jordan". The lecture, illustrated with slides, will be given in English at the American centre, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman, at 7 p.m.

Children's Play

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, presents a children's musical play entitled "The Rabbit Forest", celebrating International Theatre Day. The show starts at 4:30 p.m., at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh; tickets are on sale at the door.

Church Services

The Amman International Church (international and inter-denominational) holds worship services each Sunday at 6 p.m. Church School for adults at 5 p.m. Nursery provided. The church meets for worship in the Baptist School in Shmeisani.

The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./ Anglican/ Episcopal) celebrates Holy Communion at 8 p.m., and holds morning service at 12 noon, in addition to evening service at 4:30 p.m. The church is located in First Circle area, near the Ahliya girls school, beyond the Chinese Restaurant.



"The Mosque of Omar, Jerusalem" (1887), by Isabel Gwynne

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OPINION

Jordan Times

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Smuggling U.S. forces into Mideast

Philip Geyelin looks at U.S. policy in the Mideast... WITH a little quiet encouragement from the Israelis, officials in the Reagan Administration are giving serious thought to an ingenious solution for one of the biggest problems in their grand design for Middle East security.

West Bank and Gaza, now likely to remain on the backburner until after Israel's elections at the end of June... One tends to forget that the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, the Camp David centrepiece, has yet to be fully consummated.

Efficacy

WE HAVE watched with deep interest two different programmes implemented by two different government agencies -- the Supply Ministry's effort to impose price controls on fruits and vegetables, and the Traffic Police's campaign to impose highway speed limits by using radar speed traps.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon is continuing daily to the point that the Israeli chief of staff is describing his raids into Lebanon as routine operations... It is also evident that the aim of the acts of aggression is to expand the area which Israel is occupying in southern Lebanon with the help of dissident Lebanese army officer, Maj. Saad Haddad.

AL DUSTOUR: U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will today begin his first visit to the Middle East. Reports from Washington say that he is carrying ideas on what American quarters call "dangers threatening the vital interests of the West in the Gulf."

Israeli-Egyptian peace, could serve the dual purpose of maintaining a "presence", which is say, keeping those Sin "facilities" in a state of com readiness as a staging area emergencies for U.S. aircraft even ground troops, and as a p for U.S. naval vessels.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3: 5:30 Koran, 5:45 Cartoons, 6:05 Polyanna, 6:30 Programme Preview, 7:45 Programme on Social Work, 8:30 News in Arabic, 9:30 T.V. Magazine, 10:15 Arabic series, 11:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

- 88.5 KHz, AM @ 99 MHz, FM: 7:50 Sign on, 7:51 Morning Show, 7:52 News Bulletin, 7:53 Morning Show, 7:54 News Headlines, 7:55 Pop Session, 7:56 Sign off, 7:57 News Headlines, 7:58 Pop Session, 7:59 News Summary, 8:00 Pop Session, 8:01 News Bulletin, 8:02 Instrumentals, 8:03 Country Meets Folk, 8:04 Concert Hour, 8:05 News Summary, 8:06 Instrumentals, 8:07 Old Favourites, 8:08 Listeners' Choice, 8:09 News Summary, 8:10 Jazz Hour, 8:11 News Summary, 8:12 Newsdesk, 8:13 Music, 8:14 Evening Show, 8:15 News Summary, 8:16 Evening Show, 8:17 Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

- 639, 720, 1413 KHz: GMT 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Diver-timento 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 Letterbox 05:30 Four Hands in Harmony 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 DJ Roundtable 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Stars in Their Eyes 07:45 A House

for Mr. Biswas 08:00 World News:

- 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:30 From the Weeklies 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Short Story 13:45 Saudi Jones Request Show 14:30 Smash of the Day: Dad's Army 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Science in Action 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News: Financial Review 17:20 News Ideas 17:30 Aria 17:45 Sportsclips 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 100 Years of the Natural History Museum 19:00 Country Style 19:15 Little Dorrit 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Travels of a Gentleman 21:15 Saudi Jones Request Show 22:00 World News 22:09 Science in Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportsclips 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Music Now

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA (Standards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT

- ARRIVALS: 7:40 Cairo (EA), 8:30 Jeddah, 8:55 Aqaba, 9:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi, 9:55 Beirut, 11:05 Riyadh, Dhahran, 14:00 Jeddah, 15:30 Kuwait (KAC), 16:15 Cairo, 16:25 Rawalpindi (BA), 17:00 Tunis, Tripoli, 17:15 Houston, New York, 17:30 Vienna, 17:45 Brussels, Geneva.

- 17:45 Cairo, 18:00 London, 18:30 Rome, Damascus (AZ), 18:45 Rome, 18:45 Paris, Beirut (AF), 19:00 Athens, Larnaca, 19:00 Cairo, 19:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH), 19:25 Rome (AZ), 19:25 Frankfurt, 20:00 Beirut (MEA), 23:10 Cairo (EA), 24:00 Baghdad, 01:00 Cairo

- DEPARTURES: 7:00 Aqaba, 7:00 Beirut, Paris (AF), 8:55 Cairo (EA), 8:55 Beirut, Athens, Y.W.C.A., Amsterdam (KLM), 9:25 Beirut (MEA), 9:30 London (BA), 10:00 Frankfurt, 10:00 Larnaca, Athens, 10:10 Rome, 10:30 Larnaca, Athens, 10:45 Athens, Copenhagen (SAS), 11:00 Cairo, 11:05 Doha, Riyadh (SDI), 12:05 Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI), 12:30 Cairo, 14:00 Jeddah (SDI), 16:30 Kuwait (KAC), 17:45 London (BA), 19:00 Baghdad, 19:30 Bahrain, Doha, 19:30 Kuwait, 20:00 Baghdad, 20:00 Cairo, 20:00 Baghdad, 20:30 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok, 20:45 Dhahran, 21:00 Baghdad, 21:15 Dubai, Muscat, 00:25 Cairo (EA)

- CULTURAL CENTRES: American Centre 41520, British Council 36147-8, French Cultural Centre 37009, Goethe Institute 41993, Soviet Cultural Centre 44203, Spanish Cultural Centre 24049, Turkish Cultural Centre 39777, Haya Arts Centre 65195, Hussein Youth City 67181, Y.W.C.A. 41793, Amman Municipal Library 36111, University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

- SERVICE CLUBS: Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m., Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m., Rotary Club, Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

- EMERGENCIES: DOCTORS: Amman: Nayif Al-Khadra' 56120/4477, Farif Qaddumi 55875/62626, Zarqa: Akram Haddad 85550

- PHARMACIES: Amman: Nairokhi 23672, Al-Salam 36730, Al-Jameel 37291, Na'im 72310, Yusuf 51822, Zarqa: Al-Shakr (-), Irbid: 'Amayri (-), TAXIS: Irbid: Muhammad Al-Shara' 73680

- Philadelphia Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

- MUSEUMS: Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

- POPULAR LIFE OF JORDAN MUSEUM: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

- USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Ambulance (government) 75111, Civil Defence rescue 61111, Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2, Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3, Police headquarters 39141, Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777, Airport information (ALLA) 92285/92286, Jordan Television 73111, Radio Jordan 74111

- MARKET PRICES: Tomatoes 300, Eggplant 250, Potatoes (imported) 110, Marrow (small) 240, Marrow (large) 120, Cucumber (small) 330, Cucumber (large) 180, Peas 380, String beans 440, Potatoes (local) 130, Lentace (head) 60, Cauliflower 200, Bell pepper 500, Cabbage 70, Spinach 110, Onions (dry) 125, Onions (green) 90, Garlic 150

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 3:50, Sunrise 5:19, Dhuhr 11:41, 'Asr 3:14, Maghreb 6:04, 'Isha 7:20

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 96.0/96.5, Lebanese pound 80.1/80.5, Syrian pound 52.1/53.3, Iraqi dinar 735/743.5, Kuwaiti dinar 1.167/1.171, Egyptian pound 386/392.5, Qatari riyal 87.4/88.0, UAE dirham 86.7/87.3, Omani riyal 903.3/917.5, U.S. dollar 322.5/324.5, W. German mark 151.20/152.10, Swiss franc 165.7/166.7, Italian lire (for every 100) 30.40/30.60, French franc 64.10/64.50, Dutch guilder 136.4/137.2, Swedish crown 69.5/69.9, Belgian franc 93.3/93.9, Japanese yen (for every 100) 151.30/152.30

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APR. 5, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to renew your devotion to the principles and precepts which you have accepted and live under for them can be even more satisfactory to you in the days ahead. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your position in the community and try to improve it. Show your benefactors that you appreciate their support. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get out to whatever place that will bring you peace of mind. Make plans for the week ahead so that it becomes more productive. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Try to keep promises to others and plan for greater things in the future. Express happiness with family and friends. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A fine day to be of assistance to others in need. Situations arise now that could lead to self-improvement. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to be of service to others wherever needed, even if you're not asked to do so. Avoid one who wants to waste your time. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Figure out a better way to express your creative talents. Schedule your activities for the new week and get excellent results. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make any changes needed at home so that everything is more ideal. Show increased devotion for family members. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are able to communicate with others very well now, so contact key people and get good results. Be wise. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good time to make plans to have more abundance in the days ahead. Strive to have increased harmony at home. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) The early hours are fine for making important decisions about the future. Catch up on your rest today. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure you get in touch with friends who are looking forward in seeing you. Keep any promises you have made. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Handle civic duties that appeal to you and gain more prestige. Plan the week ahead wisely and receive added benefits. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can understand the practical phases of any situation, so be sure to give good spiritual and ethical training for best results in lifetime. An outstanding sports leader in this chart. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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MIDDLE EAST

Close confidant of Sadat claims

Libya requested arms from Egypt

CAIRO, April 4 (AP) — Libya asked Egypt to sell it large quantities of Soviet-made ammunition and weapons, reopen the borders between the two North African countries and immediately reestablish diplomatic ties through a "secret written agreement," the authoritative Cairo weekly October magazine said today.

The magazine said President Anwar Sadat was approached by a Libyan official "who is very close to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi" while the Egyptian leader was in Paris in February following his address to the European parliament.

"The meeting lasted three hours, and the envoy asked for an immediate reopening of the borders between Egypt and Libya."

Then he came up with a strange request: that Libya buy Egypt's unwanted Soviet-made planes, tanks and guns, "agreed upon in a secret written agreement," said the magazine's lead article, written by editor-in-chief Anis Mansour, a close confidant to Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Sadat totally refused the request. Mr. Mansour's article went on saying "we don't want any money or oil from Libya, and we have nothing to do with your regime and you have nothing to do with ours which you have sworn to topple. Save yourselves the effort."

Mr. Mansour said he would not have written one word about this meeting if "Libya had not come out and strongly attacked the Sudan for restoring full diplomatic ties with Egypt, while it was trying

to do the same thing in secret. You can't buy Egypt's silence," the article said.

Mr. Mansour quoted President Sadat as telling the Libyan envoy that he was confident the arms and ammunition request was submitted at Soviet instigation.

"We know that the Soviets have reassured Qadhafi that Egypt is preparing to invade Libya, and that Libya should prepare by acquiring Soviet arms and East German and Cuban mercenaries. It's certain that the Russians also

convinced him to buy their weaponry which is rusting away in Egypt, Mr. Mansour quoted President Sadat as saying.

The Soviet Union, once Egypt's main supplier of arms and ammunition, cut off all supplies after Mr. Sadat's expulsion of 17,000 Soviet advisers in 1972, and did not assist with spare parts during the 1973 Middle East war.

Mr. Sadat turned increasingly to the West for arms, and following the signing of the peace treaty with Israel obtained a \$3.5 billion arms

agreement with the United States. Egypt, however, has continued to maintain and modify its Soviet-built weapons, and produces its own versions of Soviet small arms and ammunition, some of which it sold to Iraq recently for its war with Iran.

Egyptian-Libyan relations suffered a severe strain following their border war in the summer of 1977 and the collapse of their unity project.

After Mr. Sadat's peace moves with Israel and the signing of a

peace treaty in 1979, Libya came out at the head of an anti-separate peace "Rejection Front" denouncing Mr. Sadat and joining an Arab boycott of Egypt.

Sudan, which had not broken its ties with Egypt but had withdrawn its ambassador from Cairo, reinstated a new envoy here last month. Libya immediately called for Sudan's expulsion from the Arab league, saying Africa's largest country had given in to Western pressure and promises of aid.

Minister outlines situation

War shatters Iran's economy

TEHRAN, April 4 (R) — Iran's shattered economy might take 30 years to recover from damage done by the war with Iraq and mistakes during the late Shah's rule, government spokesman Mr. Behzad Nabavi said yesterday.

In a speech broadcast by state radio he said Iran, formerly the world's second largest oil exporter, had lost 60 to 65 per cent of its refinery production because of the war and was now having to import diesel and heating fuels in quantities which its ports were not equipped to handle.

Mr. Nabavi said loss of oil revenue, war expenditure and reduced tax receipts cost the government 16 billion dollars in the year which ended last month, in addition to a budgeted shortfall in government income of seven bil-

lion dollars.

"But despite all these crises we were able to control the economy last year and with your help we will cope this year even if the fighting goes on," he said.

Mr. Nabavi, 38, minister of state for executive affairs and one of the most powerful figures behind Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai, used the weekly prayer meeting at Tehran University to reply to condemnations of government economic policies made last weekend by President Abol Hassan Bani Sadr.

The minister said that at the fall of the Shah's regime in February, 1979, Iran was importing 16 to 18 billion dollars worth of goods a year.

"Oil was being used to make us into a consumer society. We produced nothing ourselves, we only

imported or assembled. Ours was a puppet economy, and when the puppet's string was cut, the economy collapsed," he declared.

Saying the revolution needed more time to put things right, Mr. Nabavi called on the people to accept restrictions such as rationing for the time being.

"When the Imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini) told us it would take 50 years to repair the economy it was difficult for us to believe it, but after the revolution's victory we realised he was right," he said.

Mr. Nabavi explained some of the most evident current shortages by saying 60,000 tonnes of imported cooking oil and 30,000 tonnes of bulk fats for soap-making had been destroyed in the port of Khorramshahr by Iraqi bombing.

Last weekend President Bani-Sadr, whose most consistent criticism of the clergy-led government has been its performance in the economic sector, said Iran's economy was in acute recession with money supply rising alarmingly.

Overall Mr. Nabavi's figures differed little from those given by the president.

"Before the war our ports had an unloading capacity of 30,000 tonnes a day. But now, despite the fact that we cannot use Khorramshahr or 60 per cent of Bandar Khomeini or large parts of Bushehr and Mahshahr, we can handle 60,000 tonnes a day," he said.

He added that factories taken over after the revolution had been almost bankrupt, losing an aggregate 2.2 billion dollars last year.

Despite support for IMF-World Bank, Arabs denied bigger share of power

By Bob Lebling and Fawzi Asmar

In June 1979, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) filed a routine request for observer status at the annual joint meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The PLO's request, supported by the Arab and Third World states and its Western allies - set the stage for what has proved to be the biggest and most significant international struggle in the history of the two financial institutions. The struggle, which has yet to be resolved, goes far beyond the question of PLO participation in bank-fund meetings. It reflects the ongoing realignment of global economic power and has serious implications for the North-South dialogue and the quest for a new international economic order.

What follows is the result of a year-long investigation of the behind-the-scenes power struggle sparked by the PLO's request for observer status. Many of the details of the struggle - which the bank and fund management has been at pains to keep hidden from public scrutiny - are revealed here for the first time.

In June 1979, Dr. Walid Qamhawi, president of the PLO's economic unit, the Palestine National Fund, submitted an application for PLO observer status at the annual joint meetings of the World Bank and IMF.

Mr. Qamhawi's request was not unusual. The PLO was already an observer in the United Nations, and in a broad range of U.N. specialized agencies. In addition, the organization enjoyed full membership in a number of international and regional bodies, such as the conference of nonaligned countries and the Arab Monetary Fund. The Arab member states in the two Bretton Woods Institutions did not expect the PLO's request would generate much controversy.

As one Arab official put it: "It was a routine application, which was expected to be dealt with in the way all similar applications are handled." But the United States decided to oppose the application. As early as 1979, the Carter administration was looking ahead to the presidential elections of November 1980. President Carter was courting the American Jewish vote. Given America's voting strength within the World Bank and IMF, he did not want to appear to be welcoming PLO representatives to Washington, where the Bretton Woods Institutions are headquartered and where the joint annual meetings are frequently held. So the U.S. rallied its industrialized allies and began to move against the PLO application.

But if the U.S. and the Western industrialized states still retained voting control of the World Bank and IMF this did not mean they could have their way without a fight. For with the rise of OPEC in the early 1970s and the growing dependence of the industrialized West on imported petroleum from the Middle East, the world economy had undergone major structural changes.

Such Arab states as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE had become economic powers to be reckoned with. And while there

had been a time when the U.S. could dictate World Bank and IMF policies with scant regard for the views of the Arab states, that time had now passed. The Arab oil-producing member-states in the bank and the fund decided to challenge the Western powers on the PLO issue.

To understand the struggle that ensued, it is important to grasp the nature and extent of the Arab role within the Bretton Woods Institutions at the onset of the 1980s. The World Bank itself has a capital of about \$80 billion, with an annual lending programme to developing countries which is expected to reach \$12 billion in 1981 and about \$15 billion by 1983.

Some 80 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America borrow from the World Bank, and some of these states regard the bank as a major source of long-term development financing.

The IMF, meanwhile, specialises in short-term loans to developing states aimed at reducing balance-of-payments deficits and stabilizing exchange rates. The capital of the IMF is more or less equal to that of the World Bank, and the amount of its annual lending is only slightly less than that of the bank.

These two institutions are important not only because of the financial resources they provide to Third World development, but also because of the influence they exert over the flow of financing from private capital markets. Disputes between the IMF and specific borrowing countries - for example, Jamaica, Turkey and Tanzania - invariably have resulted in a decline of private lending to the countries in question.

The Arab member-states in the two institutions make up about one-seventh of the total membership in the bank and the fund - 21 countries out of a total of 141. If non-Arab Islamic states - who can be counted on to support the PLO - are added to the Arab states, this bloc of member countries accounts for well over one-fourth of the total membership in

the bank and the fund.

Arab member-states in the Bretton Woods institutions fall into two categories: borrowing countries and lending countries. The key Arab borrowers include Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon (up to the civil war), Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, North Yemen, South Yemen, Oman and the Sudan.

The Arab countries which lend to the bank and the fund include (in the order of the size of their contributions): Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Iraq and Libya. The bulk of the Arab lending comes from the first three countries, and indeed it was Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Emirates who - not coincidentally - organized the effort within the bank and fund on behalf of the PLO.

The World Bank and the IMF depend upon the resources of these three states in a number of ways. First, the three provide grants to the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank affiliate which makes concessional or "soft" loans to developing countries. Last year Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE contributed a total of about \$700 million for IDA loans to Third World states over the next three years.

Three years ago, the same three countries contributed grants to IDA totalling \$600 million. These Arab states also make substantial contributions to various programmes run by the World Bank, such as the Consultative Group for Agricultural Research. "river-blindness," a disease afflicting some West African countries. The three countries also make direct loans to the bank and the fund. These loans help finance the operations of the two institutions.

In the case of the World Bank, the direct lending from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE varies from year to year. In 1975 the loans to the bank from the three countries reached a peak, accounting for over one-fourth of the total borrowing by the World Bank.

Lending to the IMF takes a different form. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, for example, contributed about \$2 billion in loans to the IMF oil facility set up in the mid-1970s to help poorer developing countries pay their imported oil bills. About two years ago, the IMF set up a new facility - the supplementary financing facility - with a capital of some \$10 billion. Over one-fourth of this sum was contributed by Saudi Arabia.

Arab oil-producers' revenues also find their way into the bank and the fund through an indirect route, i.e., the international banking system. As one bank official described it: "The World Bank borrows a great deal from the banks in the U.S., Germany and

Switzerland. Much of the money being borrowed in this case is actually OPEC money - Saudi, Kuwait, UAE and Libyan money - placed as time deposits by these countries in the banks."

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Emirates also assist the bank and the fund through another channel, known as cofinancing. The three states contribute funds development assistance institutions - such as the Arab Fund for Economic Development, the Kuwaiti Fund, the Saudi Fund, the Abu Dhabi Fund, the OPEC Fund, and so on - which share financing responsibilities in Third World development projects with the World Bank and IMF.

These three Arab lending countries, then, contribute greatly to the operations of the Bretton Woods Institutions. "Indications are that over the next five or 10 years the bank and the fund will become much more dependent on these countries than it has been," a World Bank official predicted. "The so-called energy affiliate now under discussion in the World Bank is a good example of this."

The energy affiliate, expected to be established soon, will specialise in the financing of energy projects in the developing countries. Arab member-states - particularly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE - are expected to contribute "to a very large extent" to the affiliate's capital and provide lending support for the first five or 10 years of its existence, until it is solid enough to borrow on its own in the world capital markets.

Quite apart from the energy affiliate, the major Arab lenders in the bank and fund are being asked to play a much greater role in various future efforts by the institutions to effect the transfer of resources to Third World. Given the scale of Arab contributions to the Bretton Woods Institutions, what do the 21 Arab member-states get in return? Arab borrowing countries do benefit from the institutions in terms of loans they receive, whether long-term loans from the World Bank or short-term loans from the IMF.

But as an Arab source at the bank pointed out: "The flow of resources to the Arab borrowing countries is far less than the flow of resources into the bank and fund from the three or five Arab lending countries."

In terms of voting power in the two institutions, the combined share of all Arab states, borrowers and lenders alike, adds up to six per cent of the votes in the bank and the fund. The growth of Arab economic and financial power in the world over the past decade has not been reflected in the Arab voting shares in the bank and fund, since before 1973 the combined Arab voting share in the institu-

tions was five per cent - just one per cent less than it is today.

For the past five years or so, the Arab states have been trying to secure an increase in their voting strength, but the Western powers have resisted. The United States alone has 23 per cent of the votes in the bank and the fund, giving that country, as one source put it, "effective veto power over certain key decisions by the executive boards of the bank and the fund."

The Western European states - Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy - possess 30 per cent of the voting power in the World Bank and IMF.

Bank officials note that the United States makes substantial contributions to the bank and fund which may indeed warrant that country's 23 per cent voting share. The U.S., for example, contributes about 25 to 27 per cent of the total grants to IDA - "an important burden," as one Arab official put it. However, sources said the U.S. has been trying to reduce its share of the IDA contributions over the past few years.

Arabs in the Bretton Woods Institutions are particularly upset about Western Europe's control of 30 per cent of the voting share compared with the Arab world's six per cent. "The amount of contributions these (European) countries make to the bank and fund are certainly not greater than the amount contributed by the three top Arab lending countries," one source said.

Arab finance officials are in general agreement that Arab voting power in the Bretton Woods Institutions is no longer consistent with economic realities or with the bank and fund's own expectations of the role to be played by Arab lending countries over the next decade.

The U.S. and its European allies control the voting that takes place in the executive board meetings of the World Bank and the IMF. And this voting power was mobilized in an effort to block the PLO from taking its seat as an observer in the annual meetings.

The Arab states, led by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE, eventually developed a strategy designed to circumvent the Western-dominated executive boards, which themselves were trying to sidestep the very bylaws of the Bretton Woods Institutions.

What developed was not simple procedural battle over PLO observer status, but rather a head-to-head confrontation between the "old" and "new" economic powers of the world, a power struggle that the Arabs and their allies hoped would lead to reforms within the Bretton Woods Institutions - that reflected the realities of the new world economic order.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Kuwait reiterates rejection of RDF

KUWAIT, April 4 (AP) — Kuwait and the Gulf region are too small to endure a "shakeup" that the U.S.-planned Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) could precipitate here, the defence minister was quoted today as saying. Sheikh Salem Al Sahah told the newspaper Al Qabas the force would be too big for the region and is certainly "not desired" by the Gulf states. Sheikh Salem discounted the eventuality of Kuwait or any other Gulf state asking for military help from the West or East, saying that "after 20 years of independence and military maturity, our armed forces are capable of protecting us." He was alluding to the Arab League troops that landed here 20 years ago to defend Kuwait against invasion threats by the Iraqi regime of the late president Abdel Karim Qasem. Sheikh Salem said the recent air attacks by Iranian warplanes on the northern Ahvazi region was, as the Tehran leaders put it, "unintentional." He was supporting his contention that Kuwait was in no direct danger from any external sources.

MiG 21 and 23 jets, and "Stalin organ" rocket-launchers, moved out from two towns. Enda Selassie and Humera, the TPLF said. It reached Sheraro on March 3 after losing 400 soldiers and 20 officers in a seven-hour battle but was surrounded and had to retreat to Enda Selassie on March 29, the statement said. TPLF spokesman Berhane Gebre said the TPLF, which wants self-determination for Tigray province, now controlled all of Tigray except for Enda Selassie and Humera. Asked to comment, Ethiopian ambassador Germa Hacli Sikesse said: "Things are normal in Tigray. It is peaceful. These people are trying to gain support from reactionary elements abroad."

Soviets bomb Afghan villages

NEW DELHI, April 4 (R) — Soviet aircraft bombed several villages in Afghanistan following increased anti-government guerrilla activity in provinces around Kabul. Western diplomatic sources, have said here. The bombings were in retaliation for the killing of Soviet soldiers and Afghan government supporters in a number of villages, they said. The sources agreed with other diplomatic reports earlier this week that Afghan troops have been moved out of Kabul to put down a flare-up of rebellion, particularly strong in the cities of Herat and Kandahar. They said heavy fighting between Soviet troops and Afghan rebels was reported from Jalalabad, on the main road from Kabul to the Pakistani border.

Socialists in European Parliament will boycott mission to Turkey

BRUSSELS, April 4 (R) — The Socialist group of the European Parliament will boycott a planned Parliament mission to Turkey, a group spokesman has said. The socialists, largest block in the 434-member Parliament with 120 seats, fear that the delegation will not be able to meet jailed trade unionists and leftists, group sources said. The group, also the only one with members from all 10 EEC states, drafted a resolution for debate at the assembly next week setting a two-month deadline for the return of Turkey's democratic institutions, the spokesman said. Concern has been mounting in the Parliament at the delay in restoring civilian rule in Turkey following last September's coup. An invitation from Ankara in January for a delegation to look into conditions for Ankara in January for a delegation to look into conditions there was accepted by the Parliament.

Women to cover their heads in Iran government offices

TEHRAN, April 4 (R) — Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai today ordered women in government offices to cover their heads at work in a general tightening of Islamic discipline. In a statement he told women to wear the Islamic hejab, a headscarf pulled low over the forehead, ordered all work to stop at noon for half an hour of prayer and banned political posters in government offices except for portraits of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The Ayatollah has castigated women who go to work bareheaded as corrupt and many offices refuse entry to women, including foreigners, without headscarves. Today's regulations appeared aimed at stiffening this discipline which has aroused opposition, especially from educated women.

Rebels claim they turned back Ethiopian troops

ROME, April 4 (R) — An Ethiopian insurgent group said today it had repulsed an offensive by Soviet-backed government forces. The Rome office of the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) said in a statement that 15,000 government troops led by 700 Russians launched the offensive in western Tigray at the beginning of last March. The force, backed by

Good morning Amman!

Eight pages of news in the Jordan Times

ECONOMY

Kuwait denies oil cutback report

KUWAIT, April 4 (AP) — The Kuwaiti oil minister has said his country was in "complete control" of its oil marketing operation and that no production cutback here was imminent, the newspaper *Al-Qabas* reported today.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sahab was reacting to what was described as a report originating in London and claiming that Kuwait was running into difficulty trying to sell its daily production of 1.5 million barrels.

"This is absolutely baseless," the paper quoted Sheikh Ali as saying. "Kuwait enjoys complete control on markets and has been

imposing its own (sales) conditions.

The London report, according to *Al-Qabas*, had said negotiations were deadlocked between Kuwait and its key contract customers because Kuwait was insisting on a surcharge of four dollars a barrel.

The surcharge was later reduced to three dollars, over the official selling price of \$35.5 a barrel.

The same report, said the paper, added that Kuwait was contemplating reducing its daily production rate to 900,000 barrels.

Sheikh Ali vehemently rejected this, insisting that "our production

can only be decided by us. We are the only party that can decide our own petroleum policy, including production rates and the volume of (crude oil) exports."

The London report, however, was amply reproduced by the paper.

Kuwait's major customers, said the report, were "intransigent" about the surcharge. The current glut in world oil markets and the fact that Saudi Arabia's superior crude oil was selling at \$32 a barrel, combined to make Kuwait's position all the more difficult, according to the report which

Sheikh Ali rejected.

Al-Qabas pointed to an inconsistency in the London report—that Kuwait has "managed to impose the surcharge on South Korea which lifts 100,000 barrels of Kuwait oil a day, and on Taiwan with a daily lifting of 80,000 barrels."

The origin of the alleged report was never spelled out in the paper.

In a recent interview here, Sheikh Ali himself admitted Kuwait was hitting the OPEC-decreed price ceiling of \$41 a barrel, by instituting a surcharge of \$5.50 a barrel on some customers.

Barre mum on bond issue

PARIS, April 4 (R) — The French government refused to comment today on a statement by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the two countries were considering offering a joint bond issue in the international capital market.

Mr. Schmidt said on television last night the joint issue was a French idea which West Germany was studying seriously.

The chancellor did not give a value for the issue but West German television put it at eight to 10 billion marks (\$4 to 5 billion).

A statement from the office of

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today said: "Following reports on a Franco-German international bond issue, we note that the prime minister abstained from any comment after talks with Mr. Schmidt in Bonn last Thursday and he sees no reason to comment now."

Mr. Schmidt also denied reports in Bonn that the issue would be offered directly to Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), although he noted such issues would attract buyers with oil surpluses.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Mass production of Peking duck

PEKING, April 4 (AP) — Peking duck, a Chinese delicacy traditionally roasted by an expert chef over a fire of jujube, pear or apricot wood, soon may be coming out of automatic electric ovens, the *Peking Evening News* reported today.

The paper said a Peking research laboratory has developed an oven that automatically takes the duck in, controls the temperature and cooking time, and sends it out ready for a gourmet's enjoyment.

The paper said the oven will reduce labour and costs and help solve problems of dwindling firewood supplies.

But will it taste the same? That the paper didn't say, but many traditionalists claim it is the firewood that gives the duck its distinctive flavour.

Saudi's bid to take over Hyatt rejected

CHICAGO, April 4 (R) — Principal shareholders of the international Hyatt hotel chain have rejected a \$56.6-million takeover bid by Saudi Arabian financier Ghaith Pbaraon for the management group running the group.

A spokesman for Chicago's Pritzker family, which owns 74 per cent of Hyatt International Corporation, said it was rejecting Mr. Pbaraon's offer of \$30 a share.

Mr. Pbaraon, who has invested in several U.S. banks, acquired 15 per cent of the Hyatt stock when he made a previous takeover bid in 1978, then offering \$15 a share.

The Pritzker family, which also blocked his first bid, last month offered \$22 a share for all the stock it does not already own.

World coffee production to fall slightly

WASHINGTON, April 4 (R) — World coffee production will fall slightly this year, the U.S. agriculture department predicted yesterday.

The department estimated that 80.7 million bags (4.8 million tonnes) of coffee would be produced during the 1980-81 crop season, 700,000 bags (42,000 tonnes) down on last year's harvest.

Mexico to reduce heavy oil price

MEXICO CITY, April 4 (R) — Mexico is to reduce the price of its heavy oil by \$2.50 a barrel, the state oil monopoly Pemex said yesterday.

Pemex said in a communique that the price would be reduced to \$32 a barrel for the second quarter of 1981, compared to the \$34.50 a barrel quoted in the first quarter.

The price of Mexico's top quality light crude would remain unchanged at \$38.50 a barrel, the communique said.

One reason for the price reduction was an increase in world oil stocks caused by the resumption of exports from Iran and Iraq, Pemex said.

GM will raise prices of new cars

DETROIT, April 4 (R) — General Motors Corporation announced yesterday it will raise prices of new cars and optional equipment by an average of 3.5 per cent, or \$351 with effect from April 13.

It said the price hike falls short of recovering cost increases, noting that labour costs alone have risen by about 11 per cent in the past year.

A spokesman for GM said the price increases range from \$105 on the subcompact Chevrolet four-door saloon to \$890 on the luxury Cadillac Seville.

Going deeper in the search for offshore oil

By Frank Frazer

For the past ten years the British sector of the North Sea has been the world's principal testing ground for offshore technology.

Oil companies have pushed known techniques to new limits of endurance to install the platforms and equipment which are fast making Britain one of the top ten oil producers. The programme, aimed at producing an oil flow of more than two million barrels a day, has involved investment amounting to about half the international oil industry's worldwide spending on offshore development.

From an engineering viewpoint, the North Sea has been a success story. The developments mean that proven methods have now been established to tap oil resources in similar water depths and storm conditions anywhere in the world. And the experience gained means that oil companies will be able to develop the North Sea's remaining oil reserves at a fraction of the risk involved in operations in the early days when they were working at the frontiers of technology.

But although the North Sea should give Britain net self-sufficiency in oil for most of the 1980s, thought is already being given to the next stage — moving the search into even deeper and more distant waters to the north and west of the existing oil province.

The oilfield developments which have taken place to date have involved working in depths of from 50 to 200 metres. Later in 1980 drilling will begin in an area

of the Atlantic northwest of the British Isles where depths of 1000 metres will be encountered.

The deep ocean drilling exercise is intended to yield valuable geological information about the rock formations beneath the sea area known as the Rockall Trough in Britain's outer continental shelf. The data should help to establish the zones where it will be worthwhile drilling through the opportunities provided by the seventh round offer of licenses announced by Britain's Energy Secretary, Mr. David Howell, in May, 1980.

Mr. Howell has already made it clear that he is keen to encourage such frontier exploration so that Britain can remain at the forefront of offshore technology. The bulk of some 90 new drilling blocks for which formal applications were invited under the seventh round are in various areas around the British coast where the oil prospects have still to be investigated.

The drilling in the Rockall area will be carried out by a consortium headed by the British National Oil Corporation using one of the new generation of dynamically-positioning drillships.

These vessels can operate in water depths beyond the capability of the semi-submersible drilling rigs usually employed in North Sea exploration. The drilling with the help of a system of bow thrusters linked to a computer. When "the computer receives signals that waves or currents are threatening to move the vessel, it activates the thrusters which produce a compensating force in the opposite direction. But even if worthwhile finds are



An artist's impression of the tension leg production platform, a new type of structure capable of drilling in water three times deeper than any platform of current design can operate in. It is designed to float, tethered by vertical mooring lines to seabed anchors that would hold it in enforced displacement at a predetermined level deeper than it would normally float. First probable use of the structure will be in the Hutton field in the North Sea, due to come on stream in 1984.

encountered during initial drilling, it is likely to be some years before methods can be devised to drain the fields economically. Britain will be in no hurry to tap the resources as long as there are more easily exploitable reserves remaining to be worked in the North Sea.

Oil companies, however, are already working on viable methods of tackling oil finds in deep waters. A consortium, headed by Conoco and including the British National Oil Corporation, has submitted plans to the Government for a tension legged platform which could provide one answer to the problems.

The consortium wants to use the platform instead of a conventional structure to develop the Hutton field, which lies in 147 metres of water. It would be the first time the concept has been used anywhere in the world.

The platform is basically a floating structure which is held in position above the oilfield by tensioned tubular steel legs attached to anchored templates on the seabed.

The decision to seek approval for the first application of the design in British waters follows five years of careful study and tank tests which have shown the system is capable of withstanding the likely stresses and strains created by wind and wave conditions in the frequently hostile North Sea — still regarded by oilmen as the world's worst marine environment.

By installing the platform in the comparatively shallow waters of the North Sea, the companies hope to gain operating experience

which will enable the system to be adopted for much deeper locations. Water depths at the Hutton field are well within the capability of divers to maintain routine monitoring of the underwater parts of the structure.

Another technological development concerns the problem of draining accumulations of oil that are too small to justify the expense of a fixed platform or even a tension legged structure.

British Petroleum, which was a pioneer in North Sea technology and developed the first major field during the early 1970s, had devised a plan to convert oil tankers into floating oilfield production systems.

The vessels would have dynamically-positioning equipment to keep them on station above a subsea well drilled in advance by a semi-submersible rig. Processing equipment would be fitted on board the tankers so that oil could be stabilised by the removal of unwanted gases before being loaded into the storage holds.

Once tankers had been filled, they would be unhooked from the well and sail to a shore terminal to discharge their cargo. They would then return to collect more oil.

As well as serving as a method for exploiting small fields where it would be uneconomical to install a permanent platform, the system could be used to carry out extended tests on larger fields where companies wanted some experience of the flow characteristics of the oil reservoir before deciding on the best type of permanent facility.

(London press service feature)

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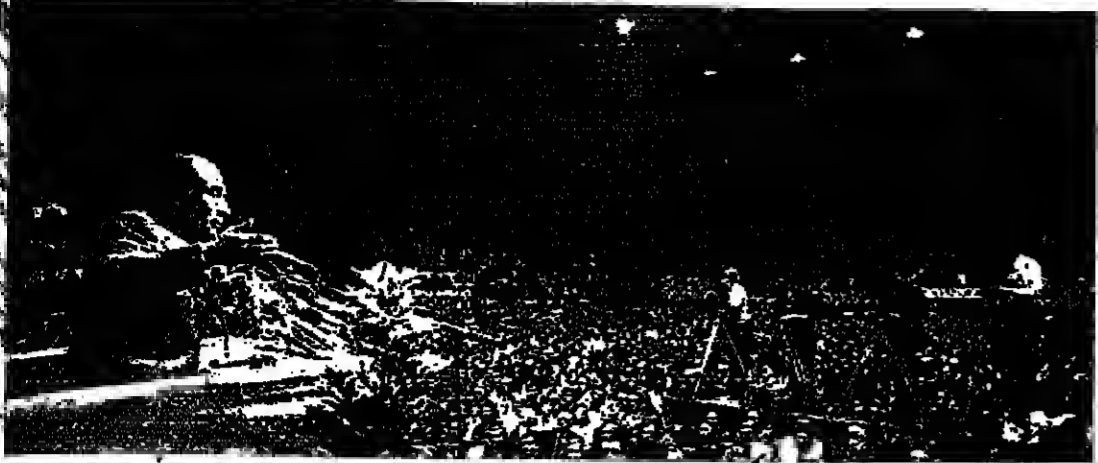
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جميع الحقوق محفوظة

FEATURES



Opposition parties often accuse the government of limiting their broadcast time while staging its own publicity through trumped-up news events.

Independent radio stations campaign to eliminate govt. control in France

PARIS, April 4 (R) — French radio stations are challenging the state's tight broadcasting monopoly during the presidential election campaign...

television stations and has direct or indirect control over all legal radio stations, including foreign stations permitted to broadcast into France.

to buying prime-time radio in France. In the 1974 presidential election about 25 million people cast votes in metropolitan France.

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania, (R) — Two years after the world's worst nuclear power accident occurred at nearby Three Mile Island, the social and economic fallout is still being felt.

Cleanup of the plant is still years away and plant owners say they may be forced into bankruptcy, as anti-nuclear protesters continue to vent their anger over the accident.

General Public Utilities and its subsidiary, Metropolitan Edison, owners of the plant, have warned that the additional costs they must bear as a result of the accident may force them into bankruptcy.

During the March 28, 1979 accident, one of the plant's two nuclear reactors overheated, its core started to melt and hundreds of thousands of gallons of contaminated water poured into the reactor containment building.

The accident gave Americans a taste of the terrors of the nuclear age and introduced them to the term "meltdown" — a so-far theoretical accident in which the uranium core of a reactor melts, causing gas explosions that could spread radiation over thousands of square miles and threaten unborn generations.

As the crisis mounted, Pennsylvania Governor Richard Thornburgh ordered the evacuation of all pregnant women and young children. Plans were drawn up to evacuate the 630,000 frightened residents within a 32 km radius. After five days the crisis eased but its repercussions are still raging.

Metropolitan Edison says it may declare insolvency this month when a \$23 million state tax payment becomes due. And that is but a fraction of the money needed to clean up the contamination at Three Mile Island. Where the money will come from and how the cleanup will be accomplished still have not been resolved.

A year ago General Public Utilities said that the cleanup would cost about \$400 million. Now the company estimates the cost at more than one billion dollars and some government officials say it could cost much more.

Water is still leaking into the basement of the reactor containment building. There may now be between 2.3 and 3.7 million litres of contaminated water in the basement of the building on Three Mile Island in the Susquehanna River.

Several anti-nuclear groups are fighting legal battles over Three Mile Island and there are damage suits against Metropolitan Edison. One of those suits has already led to a \$25 million settlement for those who suffered economically from the partial two-week evacuation of the area.



The nuclear plant at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania.

The accident has thrown into question the future of nuclear power in the United States and led to attempts to prevent Metropolitan Edison from reactivating its undamaged reactor.

financially, but opponents contend the company's financial problems could pose a serious safety hazard because sufficient funds are not available for restarting it.

Metropolitan Edison's bankers have insisted on an indication from Pennsylvania's Public Utilities Commission to permit a big increase in rates before they will advance the company the money it needs to pay a state tax bill this month.

The commission has promised to indicate how it will rule on the issue this month. Commission

Chairman Susan Shanahan said that bankruptcy "is not a solution" and called on the federal government and other power companies to contribute funds for the cleanup.

Pennsylvania's health department has released reports that the accident has had no effect on the local infant death rate.

But recently Dr. Ernest Siermglass, a University of Pittsburgh medical school professor known for his strong anti-nuclear views, came to Harrisburg to denounce the state health department. He claimed that an increase in infant deaths in neighbouring states had resulted from the accident.

While Dr. Siermglass's work is dismissed by many experts, residents are rarely allowed to forget the potential danger.

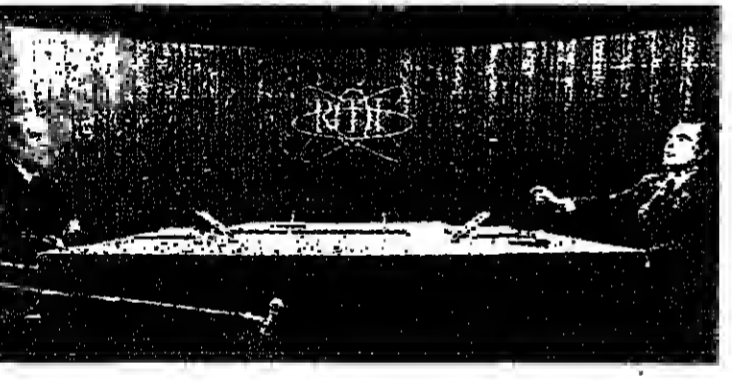
Emergency sirens are being planned for the Three Mile Island area and recent newspapers said droppings from rodents on Three Mile Island were found to be radioactive. "Our biggest concern right now," says Robert Reid, Mayor of Middletown, the town nearest the reactor, "is the cleanup of the island," and that concern could last for years.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a cartoon of a woman looking at a man's clothes and a list of scrambled words to be unscrambled.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson. A cartoon showing a man and a woman at a table with a birthday cake. The man says, "I don't know why ol' George cut down the cherry tree... he never even tasted your pie."

THE Daily Crossword by Hugh McElroy. A crossword puzzle grid with clues for across and down words.

GOREN BRIDGE BY CHARLES H. GOREN. A bridge game column featuring a hand analysis and commentary on a play involving diamonds and clubs.



The two opponents President Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand debating during the 1974 presidential campaign. French pirate radio stations seized the opportunity to challenge government monopoly of radio and T.V. coverage.

Andy Capp. A comic strip showing Andy Capp talking to a woman about a problem with a ball and a pitcher.

Jeff 'n' Jeff. A comic strip showing a man talking to a woman about a check for a birthday and a nurse's rate.

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A large crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating the starting points for the clues.

